

race with Victoria's in the race of popular legislation, and in several far outstripped it.

Still, however great the enthusiasm of the people, though the news had been known in England and France some six days before the sailing of the steamer from Liverpool, a considerable rise of the funds in either country is indicated by the market quotations of London or Paris. The capitalists evidently do not interpret this dear bought triumph as rendering an early peace a matter of probability.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S SPEECH.

Mainly to let our readers see how poor a speech an ex-Governor of this great State can make, we print this morning a synopsis of Gov. SEYMOUR'S speech delivered at Tammany Hall last evening. The reader will be struck by its tone of manifest insincerity and heartlessness. It is the talk of a lawyer who has been retained in a bad case and must say something—so he does.

In this speech, all pretense of opposing the extension of Slavery is given up. The coldest indifference to the social character of the States which are soon to cover our spacious territory stretching over both slopes of the Rocky Mountains, is openly avowed. "The laws of Nature" are to be relied on to keep Slavery out of Kansas, precisely as they didn't keep it out of Missouri, lying in exactly the same latitude. To his complexion have "Soft" professions of hostility to Slavery Extension come at last. Their case is parallel with that of the man in the play who, being told that his horse is on fire, and in answer to his inquiries, informed that the engine is out of order, waste untasteful, the freescape misplaced, &c., says he concludes, "Well, let it alone, and perhaps it will go out of itself." Slavery has overrun in Texas within our own day and under our very eyes, a region larger than all the old Free States, has struggled desperately for California, and is now fighting an even battle for Kansas—all previous Free-Soil yet Gov. Seymour coolly tells us that "the peculiar institution" is not aggressive and will never grasp Free Territory if it is only let alone! He, argues that attempts to exclude it by law are futile and mischievous, to defiance of the fact that all the territory shielded by the immortal Ordinance of '37 has been ripped into Free States! The man don't believe a word he saying, no more than he believes Intemperance is more common in those States where Prohibition is enforced than in this City, where, by favor of Mayor Wood and Judge Brown, it is openly defied.

It is a great Democratic principle, Gov. S. tells us, that men are to be let alone unless they invade the rights of others. And yet men are punished under his Democratic rule for bigamy, adultery, gambling, seduction, and other offenses against the laws, including selling lottery tickets and liquor without license. If these offenses "invade the rights of others," then the selling of liquor without license does the same; if they don't, why did he allow men to be punished for what he considers no crimes at all, when he might have liberated them by a stroke of the pen? And why didn't he recommend the repeal of the unrighteous laws which oppressed them?

But "the laws of emigration," Gov. S. has discovered, will save the new Territories from Slavery. How so? Because people emigrate from the more populous States—they go from the dearer to the cheaper lands. If so, then there should be a constant flow of emigration from Indiana to Kentucky, from Illinois and Iowa to Missouri and Arkansas. Notoriously, land is cheaper—far cheaper—in the Slave than in the Free States—permanently so. Yet, in spite of Gov. Seymour's fundamental principle, Ohio has thousands of emigrants from the far cheaper lands of adjacent Virginia; and Southern Illinois and Indiana are full of immigrants from the cheaper lands of different Slave States. Nay, the great bulk of the European immigration avoids the cheap soil of the Slave States and flocks upon the dearer soil of the Free States. Missouri and Arkansas have abundance of fair land on sale at twenty-five to seventy-five cents per acre; yet immigrants shun this, and take the far dearer lands of Wisconsin and Iowa. Gov. Seymour knows why, but he has his eye fixed on the Cincinnati National Convention, and dare not speak out.

Democratic Conventions in the Free States used to resolve that they were inflexibly opposed to the Extension of Slavery into the new Territories. In defiance of these resolves, Democracy opened Kansas and Nebraska to Slavery, saying, "Let Freedom and Slavery struggle in Kansas; the former must win." So hoped, without apprehensions, the People of Massachusetts and other Free States, when they dispatched their sons and brothers to become law-breakers and citizens of the new Territory. They thought they were doing the very thing which our Seymours and John Van Burens did and would applaud—settling the Slavery question by the might of Squatter Sovereignty. Gov. S. maligns these noble soldiers of freedom as speculators in county-seats and capitals, town-lots and corner-lots, (for which, fit were true, he should be the last man to reproach them,) and fairly blackguards Massachusetts for sending them! Nay, he misrepresents the indignation excited by the ruffian conduct of the myrmidons of Slavery, poured into Kansas in armed bands on the day of her election, to seize and vitiate her polls, as if it were directed against the actual settlers, the "sturdy men" of Kansas! Nay, more: the Governor affects to defend these settlers and assert their "noble and generous qualities," against the imputations of Free-Sellers, when he is really pitifully galling the cause of Atchison and Stringfellow's Missouri invaders, trying to pass them off in the guise of actual settlers of Kansas, and pleading in their behalf "the irregularities of 'border life!'" If unfairness and prevarication can give deeper than this, let us see how and where.

We invite the attention of the Postmaster-General to the fact that the Mail between New-York and Washington, is now detained over night at Baltimore, thus making twenty-four hours for the transit of papers and correspondence between the cities. The features of the case are clearly stated in a letter which will be found in another column. It is an extraordinary and inexplicable state of things, which we cannot doubt will at once be remedied.

Fredrick Douglass's Paper, criticizing our "unpalatable counsel," says of our structure on agitation and convention-holding by Blacks in resistance to their disfranchisement:

"It is not expedient, we are to understand from this

and similar declarations, to make any effort to abolish this wrong."

Now as our article was written expressly to discourage a particular kind of "effort" as mistaken and ineffective, and to commend another species of effort as far preferable and likely to be more effective, we submit that the above is unwarranted.

IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.—The Democratic General Committee of this City on Thursday evening handed up *The Albany Atlas* for an article which it contained on Monday evening on the subject of the Pierce Administration and its subservience to Slavery. The article was a timely one, and no doubt expressed the real sentiments of nine-tenths of its readers. It sounded very much like one of *The Atlas's* leaders when it carried the "corner-stone" at the head of its editorial columns, and before the General Government began to advertise with it. Of course, it created a prodigious sensation among the Pierce office-holders in this City, and a committee of five was raised to inquire to what extent the "Democracy of the City" had been compromised thereby. The subject is one of vast importance, and we presume it will be looked into very thoroughly, as it ought to be. What right has a Democratic editor to differ with the Government organ at Washington?—to stoke about the Nebraska bill—find fault with the removal of Gov. Keiser, or question the infidelity of the Pierce administration? What right has a Barnburner paper to teach Free-soil sentiments in the year of our Lord 1855?

Those sentiments were correct and truthful in 1848, but they are all wrong now. So say John Van Buren and John Cochran. What say those who were wont to listen to their speeches in 1847-48?

The article in question is understood to have been written by the senior editor of *The Atlas*, who has a singular habit of speaking plain truth in a very plain way now and then. If the truth could be ascertained, we suspect it would be found that he is not altogether pleased with the acts of Gen. Pierce—at least in that he would prefer supporting the ticket headed by the Hon. Preston King to the one put up in the columns of his own paper.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON—ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Boston, Friday, Sept. 28, 1855.

The Royal Mail steamer *America* arrived here from Halifax at about nine o'clock this evening. The mails brought by her will be forwarded by the early train to-morrow morning over the New-Haven road, and will be due in New-York at 5 o'clock the same evening.

A letter from Paris dated the 19th inst. says: The *Deu* ordered by the Emperor at the Church of Notre Dame as a thanksgiving to God for the capture of Sevastopol was chanted this morning with all the pomp which the Catholic Church is capable of displaying; the Ministers, the great Deputies of the State, the Senators, the members of the Legislative body, the Judges, and in a word, all the great bodies of the State, together with the different members of the Academic and learned institutions were present.

A more brilliant display of uniforms, embroideries, and decorations, has seldom been seen. The Emperor went to the Cathedral in grand procession, escorted by strong detachments of guides, Cuirassiers of the Guard and Cent Guards. His Majesty was in a carriage, drawn by eight horses, led by lackeys in splendid liveries.

He was accompanied by Prince Jerome, and wore the uniform of a General. The Empress was not present. The National Guards and troops of the line were drawn up on both sides of the streets leading from the Tuileries to the Notre Dame.

A vast crowd of spectators lined the streets along which the cortege passed, and the windows of the houses were filled with people. His Majesty both going and returning was greeted with hearty acclamations of "Vive l'Empereur." All the houses on the line of the procession were profusely decorated with English and French flags.

The Cathedral of Notre Dame was decorated internally and externally with English, French, Turkish and Sardinian flags. On the column also was a large escutcheon bearing the English and French arms. The sight of the standard of the Protestant English in the venerable Catholic Cathedral of Paris was very remarkable. It was in fact one of the most curious things that has occurred in the course of the alliance.

A dispatch, dated Paris, Wednesday, September 12, says that fresh reinforcements are ordered to proceed to the Crimea immediately, to join the Grenadiers and the Guards.

A dispatch from Vienna states that Baron Kuback, President of the Council, has died of cholera.

In regard to the losses of the French a French letter says:

"It is reported in Paris that no less than four French Generals were killed in the attack on Sevastopol on Saturday. The death of General De Salles, however, who made the attack on the Central Bastion is not confirmed. The names of those killed are Generals Rivet, Le Breton and Niel. General De Maroles is missing, and it is feared that he has met his death from the explosion of a mine. General Coneston is severely wounded, and the favorite Aide-de-Camp of General Pelissier mortally so. Of the French casualties otherwise we know as yet nothing positive. The total number is as yet not allowed to transpire. Some believe that it will be found to amount to 10,000, including the English loss, while others form a lower estimate."

Probably the returns will not be given until after the celebration of the Te Deum in Paris.

The *London Times* speaks of the nobility of the Russians in maintaining themselves in the northern forts, but says the works there are inferior to those they have quitted, and do not comprise the resources of an arsenal and a town, and that they are supplied with water by wells only. It also says: "We take the final destruction of the Russian steamers by the orders of Prince Gorchakoff to be a further proof of his intention to retreat; otherwise these vessels might have been sheltered for a short time under the large northern batteries. From these indications we conclude that the present object of the Russian Generals is mainly to save the remains of their army; and the strategic question which remains to be determined by the skill and vigor of the respective belligerents is, whether the allied forces will not prevent that object."

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that the Russian artillery men were at the guns, but with that exception a complete panic took possession of the Russian army at the appearance of the Allies at the Malakoff tower.

The journal *Independence Belge* says that at the third assault generals, officers and soldiers were all mixed together.

An order has been received at Marseilles to suspend the embarkation of bombshells and to land those already shipped.

General Canrobert was offered the dignity of Marshal of France, but declined to accept it, that he might not detract from the later of the achievements of General Pelissier.

The *America* on her arrival at Halifax fired 36 guns in commemoration of the victory.

LATER AND INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

By the arrival of the steamer *Orizaba* we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst., from which we learn that Carrera had abdicated his office of Provisional President. The Council had decided to adopt the plan of Ayutla, thus putting an end to all fear of collision between the army and civilians. Still, however, it cannot be said that there is any actual

Government, and there are well-grounded fears that anarchy will yet prevail in the city and country.

General Alvarez and Comonfort were daily expected at Queretaro.

Yucatan, Carmen and several other places had declared for the revolution. General Lavaca's brigade of a thousand strong had surrendered to the new national troops.

Vidauri has published a new and more liberal tariff, and a decree had been issued recognizing the army. At Vera Cruz over 500 National Guards had been enrolled.

PENNSYLVANIA FUSION CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Friday, Sept. 28, 1855.

The Fusion Convention last night nominated Mr. Thomas Nicholson (at present Cashier of the State Treasury) for Canal Commissioner, in place of Passmore Williamson, whose name is withdrawn.

The Ball of the Agricultural Society last evening was a splendid affair. It was attended by the President, who read the exciting foreign news to the assembly, which created a great sensation. The President left this morning for Washington.

The nomination of Thomas Nicholson for Canal Commissioner is well received here. Peter Martin, the previous Know-Nothing nominee, expressed his determination to do all in his power to secure the election of the Fusion nominee.

THE ATALANTA (GA.) BANK.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Sept. 28-6 P. M.

Our correspondent at Augusta telegraphs in reference to the rumored failure of the *Atlanta Bank*, that the parties at Chicago have recently drawn heavily upon the specie, and that some of the bank's notes have been protested. We have seen a private dispatch from a respectable source, dated at Macon, Ga., to-day, which states that the rumors to the prejudice of the bank are without foundation.

THE YELLOW FEVER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

We learn that there were 40 deaths from fever at Vicksburg for the week ending yesterday, out of 170 cases. At Canton there are many deaths daily, and at many other points on the river the fever is raging with more or less violence.

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), Sept. 28, 1855.

The firemen's contest in this city to-day attracted from the city to see an immense number of spectators, variously estimated at from 4,000 to 5,000, and gathered together twenty-three fire companies from abroad. Accompanying the latter were thirteen brass bands, and the procession included not far from 1,500 persons. At the Convention yesterday some forty companies were represented by 150 delegates, and a permanent New-England organization was perfected in the choice of Levi W. Park, Chief-Engineer of the Fire Department of this city, as President, one Vice-President, and an Executive Committee consisting of two from each New-England State.

Each two of the Companies present from other towns entered for prizes to-day, of which there were two of \$300 and one of \$300 for the best playing. The Bay State Company of Westfield, Henry Barrett, foreman, bore off the first prize by a play of 14 feet, and the Mechanics' Company of Holyoke, the second by a play of 14 feet.

The wind was unfavorable for some of the machines, while by a temporary lull others had an advantage. The playing is far below that of last year's muster. The first winning machine is of the Button manufacture, while the second was made by Howard, Davis & Co., of Boston.

The occasion passed without accident or outbreak, and the result appeared generally satisfactory.

THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 27, 1855.

The Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association commenced its session yesterday, E. D. Smith, Esq., of Ohio, being President, in the chair. The report of the Treasurer, Lewis Tappan, was presented, with the certificate of the Auditors. The receipts of the fiscal year ending Aug. 31 were \$32,320.30. Expended on the Mendi, Jamaica, Ojibwa, Hawaiian, Canada, Siam, California, Capt. Marquette and Home Missions, including the expenses of the Society, &c., \$200,000.

The Secretaries, the Rev. Geo. Whipple and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, read the annual report of the Executive Committee.

The annual sermon was preached in the evening by the Rev. James A. T. Smith, of Cleveland, Ohio.—Text: "The Lord is in the midst of Mars Hill." &c. The subject, "Christian Missions illustrated by the 'proceedings of Paul at Athens.'"

To-day the Association meets for business, choice of officers, &c., discussed resolutions, and the most important topics mentioned in the reports. Public meeting this evening.

FAIR OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

ELMHURST, Friday, September 28, 1855.

Extensive preparations have been made here for the Fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society, which commences to-morrow. The grounds are all in readiness, and already a large number of entries of Stock, Implements of Agriculture, &c., have been made. It is expected there will be a multitude of visitors to the exhibition, and the hotel proprietors are making every exertion to accommodate all who come. Extra trains will be run on the New-York and Erie, Williamsport and Elmira, and Canandaigua Railroads, to convey persons to and from all the neighboring villages. A portion of the officers of the State Society are here, actively engaged in arranging the details of the Fair in union with the local Committee. The Fair in question will take place on Saturday, Grand Equitation Match will be on the grounds on Saturday, October 6, which will be the closing feature of the exhibition.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Sept. 28, 1855.

Our State Fair closed this afternoon, and about 30,000 persons were present. The fair was a success, and Mr. Watts, the address delivered by Mr. Watts. The premiums were announced by Secretary Walker.

THE AFRICA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, Friday, Sept. 28, 1855.

The steamship *Africa* arrived here at 9:30 and sailed again at 11 o'clock last night for Liverpool.

YACHT RACE.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1855.

A race commenced to-day between the yachts *Sam* and *Wideawake* from Collins Point, ten miles to windward and back, for a prize of \$200. The *Sam* was an easy winner, beating the *Wideawake* nearly 20 minutes.

Markets.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28.—Cotton advanced for middling; sales 10,000 bales. Sugar has advanced 10c, and is quoted at 6 1/2c for fair quality. Prime Lard is selling at 11 1/2c. Wheat—No. 1, 1855-56, Sept. 28, 1855, is 80c. No. 2, 1855-56, is 78c. No. 3, 1855-56, is 76c. No. 4, 1855-56, is 74c. No. 5, 1855-56, is 72c. No. 6, 1855-56, is 70c. No. 7, 1855-56, is 68c. No. 8, 1855-56, is 66c. No. 9, 1855-56, is 64c. No. 10, 1855-56, is 62c. No. 11, 1855-56, is 60c. No. 12, 1855-56, is 58c. No. 13, 1855-56, is 56c. No. 14, 1855-56, is 54c. No. 15, 1855-56, is 52c. No. 16, 1855-56, is 50c. No. 17, 1855-56, is 48c. No. 18, 1855-56, is 46c. No. 19, 1855-56, is 44c. No. 20, 1855-56, is 42c. No. 21, 1855-56, is 40c. No. 22, 1855-56, is 38c. No. 23, 1855-56, is 36c. No. 24, 1855-56, is 34c. No. 25, 1855-56, is 32c. No. 26, 1855-56, is 30c. No. 27, 1855-56, is 28c. No. 28, 1855-56, is 26c. No. 29, 1855-56, is 24c. No. 30, 1855-56, is 22c. No. 31, 1855-56, is 20c. No. 32, 1855-56, is 18c. No. 33, 1855-56, is 16c. No. 34, 1855-56, is 14c. No. 35, 1855-56, is 12c. No. 36, 1855-56, is 10c. No. 37, 1855-56, is 8c. No. 38, 1855-56, is 6c. No. 39, 1855-56, is 4c. No. 40, 1855-56, is 2c. No. 41, 1855-56, is 1c. No. 42, 1855-56, is 1/2c. No. 43, 1855-56, is 1/4c. No. 44, 1855-56, is 1/8c. No. 45, 1855-56, is 1/16c. No. 46, 1855-56, is 1/32c. No. 47, 1855-56, is 1/64c. No. 48, 1855-56, is 1/128c. No. 49, 1855-56, is 1/256c. No. 50, 1855-56, is 1/512c. No. 51, 1855-56, is 1/1024c. No. 52, 1855-56, is 1/2048c. No. 53, 1855-56, is 1/4096c. No. 54, 1855-56, is 1/8192c. No. 55, 1855-56, is 1/16384c. No. 56, 1855-56, is 1/32768c. No. 57, 1855-56, is 1/65536c. No. 58, 1855-56, is 1/131072c. No. 59, 1855-56, is 1/262144c. No. 60, 1855-56, is 1/524288c. No. 61, 1855-56, is 1/1048576c. No. 62, 1855-56, is 1/2097152c. No. 63, 1855-56, is 1/4194304c. No. 64, 1855-56, is 1/8388608c. No. 65, 1855-56, is 1/16777216c. No. 66, 1855-56, is 1/33554432c. No. 67, 1855-56, is 1/67108864c. No. 68, 1855-56, is 1/134217728c. No. 69, 1855-56, is 1/268435456c. No. 70, 1855-56, is 1/536870912c. No. 71, 1855-56, is 1/1073741824c. No. 72, 1855-56, is 1/2147483648c. No. 73, 1855-56, is 1/4294967296c. No. 74, 1855-56, is 1/8589934592c. No. 75, 1855-56, is 1/17179869184c. No. 76, 1855-56, is 1/34359738368c. No. 77, 1855-56, is 1/68719476736c. No. 78, 1855-56, is 1/137438953472c. No. 79, 1855-56, is 1/274877906944c. No. 80, 1855-56, is 1/549755813888c. No. 81, 1855-56, is 1/1099511627776c. No. 82, 1855-56, is 1/2199023255552c. No. 83, 1855-56, is 1/4398046511104c. No. 84, 1855-56, is 1/8796093022208c. No. 85, 1855-56, is 1/17592186044416c. No. 86, 1855-56, is 1/35184372088832c. No. 87, 1855-56, is 1/70368744177664c. No. 88, 1855-56, is 1/140737488355328c. No. 89, 1855-56, is 1/281474976710656c. No. 90, 1855-56, is 1/562949953421312c. No. 91, 1855-56, is 1/1125899906842624c. No. 92, 1855-56, is 1/2251799813685248c. No. 93, 1855-56, is 1/4503599627370496c. No. 94, 1855-56, is 1/9007199254740992c. No. 95, 1855-56, is 1/18014398509481984c. No. 96, 1855-56, is 1/36028797018963968c. No. 97, 1855-56, is 1/72057594037927936c. No. 98, 1855-56, is 1/144115188075855872c. No. 99, 1855-56, is 1/288230376151711744c. No. 100, 1855-56, is 1/576460752303423488c. No. 101, 1855-56, is 1/1152921504606846976c. No. 102, 1855-56, is 1/2305843009213693952c. No. 103, 1855-56, is 1/4611686018427387904c. No. 104, 1855-56, is 1/9223372036854775808c. No. 105, 1855-56, is 1/18446744073709551616c. No. 106, 1855-56, is 1/36893488147419103232c. No. 107, 1855-56, is 1/73786976294838206464c. No. 108, 1855-56, is 1/147573952589676412928c. No. 109, 1855-56, is 1/295147905179352825856c. No. 110, 1855-56, is 1/590295810358705651712c. No. 111, 1855-56, is 1/1180591620717411303424c. No. 112, 1855-56, is 1/2361183241434822606848c. No. 113, 1855-56, is 1/4722366482869645213696c. No. 114, 1855-56, is 1/9444732965739290427392c. No. 115, 1855-56, is 1/18889465931478580854784c. No. 116, 1855-56, is 1/37778931862957161709568c. No. 117, 1855-56, is 1/75557863725914323419136c. No. 118, 1855-56, is 1/151115727451828646838272c. No. 119, 1855-56, is 1/302231454903657293676544c. No. 120, 1855-56, is 1/604462909807314587353088c. No. 121, 1855-56, is 1/1208925819614629174706176c. No. 122, 1855-56, is 1/2417851639229258349412352c. No. 123, 1855-56, is 1/4835703278458516698824704c. No. 124, 1855-56, is 1/9671406556917033397649408c. No. 125, 1855-56, is 1/19342813113834066795298816c. No. 126, 1855-56, is 1/38685626227668133590597632c. No. 127, 1855-56, is 1/77371252455336267181195264c. No. 128, 1855-56, is 1/154742504910672534362390528c. No. 129, 1855-56, is 1/309485009821345068724781056c. No. 130, 1855-56, is 1/618970019642690137449562112c. No. 131, 1855-56, is 1/1237940039285380274899124224c. No. 132, 1855-56, is 1/2475880078570760549798248448c. No. 133, 1855-56, is 1/4951760157141521099596496896c. No. 134, 1855-56, is 1/9903520314283042199192993792c. No. 135, 1855-56, is 1/19807040628566084398385987584c. No. 136, 1855-56, is 1/39614081257132168796771975168c. No. 137, 1855-56, is 1/79228162514264337593543950336c. No. 138, 1855-56, is 1/158456325028528675187087900672c. No. 139, 1855-56, is 1/316912650057057350374175801344c. No. 140, 1855-56, is 1/633825300114114700748351602688c. No. 141, 1855-56, is 1/1267650600228229401496703205376c. No. 142, 1855-56, is 1/2535301200456458802993406410752c. No. 143, 1855-56, is 1/5070602400912917605986812821504c. No. 144, 1855-56, is 1/10141204801825835211973625643008c. No. 145, 1855-56, is 1/20282409603651670423947251286016c. No. 146, 1855-56, is 1/40564819207303340847894502572032c. No. 147, 1855-56, is 1/81129638414606681695789005144064c. No. 148, 1855-56, is 1/162259276829213363391578010288128c. No. 149, 1855-56, is 1/324518553658426726783156020576256c. No. 150, 1855-56, is 1/649037107316853453566312041152512c. No. 151, 1855-56, is 1/1298074214633707007132624082305024c. No. 152, 1855-56, is 1/2596148429267414014265248164610048c. No. 153, 1855-56, is 1/5192296858534828028530496329220096c. No. 154, 1855-56, is 1/10384593717069656057060992658440192c. No. 155, 1855-56, is 1/20769187434139312114121985316880384c. No. 156, 1855-56, is 1/41538374868278624228243970633760768c. No. 157, 1855-56, is 1/83076749736557248456487941267521536c. No. 158, 1855-56, is 1/166153499473114496912975882535042072c. No. 159, 1855-56, is 1/332306998946228993825951765070084144c. No. 160, 1855-56, is 1/664613997892457987651903530140168288c. No. 161, 1855-56, is 1/1329227995784915975303807060280336768c. No. 162, 1855-56, is 1/2658455991569831950607614120560673536c. No. 163, 1855-56, is 1/5316911983139663901215228241121347072c. No. 164